The following is an intelligible account from another

BELGIUM.

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THE EMPRESS CHARLOTTE.

It is with much satisfaction that we hear that the un-fortunate ex-Empress of Mexico has been placed under the care of that very able and distinguished physician,

Dr. Bulkens. The accounts which, from time to time,

A Ministerial Commission has been appointed to draw up a bill regulating the election of members to the Zollverein Parliament, which will shortly assemble, and in reference to which the South German States have not entered into any negotiations among themselves to decide upon a common course of action.

THE EMPERORS AT SALZBURG.

There is abundance of gossip in respect to

what was said and done at Salzburg; of positive informa-

tion there is very little that can be called political, or

that has a bearing on the future of Europe. The follow

It is stated that the question of South Germany has been

maturely examined by the two Sovereigns, who agreed in disapproving the entry of the Southern States into the North German Confederation. The affairs of the Danubian Principalities were also

Considered.

A semi-official telegram from Salzburg states that up to the present time confidential conversations have taken place between the two Emperors on the one hand, and between the Emperor Napoleon and Baron von Beust and Prince Metternich on the other, relative to the Eastern question.

and Prince Metternich on the other, relative to the Eastern question.

On the 23d, the Emperor Francis Joseph received the French editor, M. Arnould. In addressing him his Majesty expressed the assurance that the meeting between the two Emperors would greatly cement the good relations existing between Austria and France.

Any interference of France in South Germany means war, but the next dispatch affirms "positively" that the understanding arrived at between the two Emperors is most favorable to the interests of peace.

Accordingly, the New Free Press of the 22d asserts that the definitive formation of an Austro-French alliance has fallen to the ground in consequence of Bayaria and Wurtemberg having declined acceding to the formation of a South-German Confederation under the leadership of Austria.

Austria.

This would seem to be true, or at least is made probable, by the fact that the official Wiener Abendpost publishes an article on the 23d, on the occasion of the departure of the Emperor of the French from Salzburg, which concludes thus: "The result of the interview of the two Sovereigns will in no way lead to an aggressive policy."

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AT AUGSBURG.

elating to the visit paid by the Emperor and Empress

the French to the gymnasium of St. Anne in that city:

"The Emperor was received at the entrance by the Director of the establishment, Dr. Metzyer, with whom he cordially shook hands, informing him at the same time, in the German language, that he had long wished to revisit with the Empress the scene of his early scholastic studies. A tablet of honor was then presented, with a Latin inscription, commemorating the fact that it was at this establishment. His Majesity was educated, and the tablet was dedicated to him by the College of St. Anne. On inspecting the building he pointed out the rooms in which he had carried on his studies, and the seats he had occupied when a pupil in the school. He also, with evident amusement, drew the attention of those around to the name of 'Louis Napoleon,' which he had himself carved on a window-sill, and which is still very legible. The Empress took much pleasure in showing the inscription to her suite. The Imperial party felt much emotion on taking their leave of an establishment so dear to their recollection."

THE EMPERORS FACE TO PACE.

A letter from Salzburg to the Presse of Vienna gives the

following account of the meeting of the Sovereigns: "Their Austrian Majesties were for some time at the sta-

tion awaiting the Emperor and Empress of the French.

The Austrian Empress were a lilac silk dress, of the shad

called 'Eugénie color,' trimmed with magnificent lace

The special French train advanced slowly. When it stopped some hundred yards from the place where the carpet was spread as at the arrival of the Sultan, the Emperor Napoleon saluted from the

stopped some hundred yards from the place where the carpet was spread as at the arrival of the sultan, the Emperor Napoleon saluted from the carriage, which, on account of the heat, was only inclosed by a sort of Venetian blinds, while at the same time the Emperor Francis Joseph, wearing the uniform of a marshal and with the grand cordon of the Lexion of Honor, advanced, saluting a la militaire. His Majesty of France was in private ciothes. The Empress Engenie was dressed in white, trimmed with black points, and wore a vati over her bonnet. The Emperor Napoleon took off his hat; Francis Joseph saluted in return, and the two Emperors then shook

the French to the gymnasium of St. Anne in that city:

The Gazette of Augsburg publishes the following details

ing are the telegrams:

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1867.

EUROPE.

GERMANY.

BADEE, Sept. #.- The races which took place yes terday at Iffezheim were a great success. They were attended by an immense concourse of spectators nearly every nationality was represented, and a large number of the leading notabilities of Europe were on the ground. The contest was an international affair, the course having been thrown open to horses from all parts of the Continent and Great Britain. The principal event of the day was the " International St. Leger Race," for which some of the best French, English, and German stock was entered. This race, after a most exciting centest, was won by the celebrated French horse Trecadero, owned by the Marquis de Lagrange. The result was received with en-

thusiastic cheers by the vast assemblage. LENDON, Sept. 4-Evening.-To-day was the second day of the races at Warwick. In the run fer the Warwick Cup, for which the best horses were entered, Goodwood came in first, and was declared win ner of the Cup amid much cheering.

THE CHURCH PROPERTY TO BE SOLD. VIENNA, Sept. 4 .- It is reported that Baron won

Benst is maturing a plan for the sale of the church property in Austria, and for the payment of the accumulated indebtedness of the nation with the

ABYSSINIA.

THE CAPTIVES SET FREE. LONDON, Sept. 4.-A dispatch from Constantinople says intelligence has been received there that the

British subjects, who were imprisoned by the King of Abyssinia, have gained their freedom. SPAIN. RETURN OF THE SPANISH FLEET. LONDON, Sept. 4-Evening.-A dispatch from

Madrid states that the Spanish Government has sent

put orders for the immediate return of the Spanish fleet in the Pacific. GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. LONDON, Sept. 4 .- The Times this morning has an editorial commenting on the correspondence between the British and American Governments in the Ala bama case. It remarks that Secretary Seward shows by his dispatches that he is unwilling to forego by a definite settlement a popular ground of complaint against England; and, like a lawyer, is less anxions for judgment than to prolong litigation. It asserts that the counter claims of England for indemnity at least balance those of the United States, and complains that Mr. Seward now declines to adopt the plan of a mixed commission, which was proposed by himself. The article concludes by saying that Lord Stanley had acted all along in good faith, and with the determination not to give capital to a circle of American politicians who are ever seeking causes of complaint against England; but, under the circumstances, he will wait until the United States Govern-

IRELAND.

ment reduces its pretensions.

A REFORM MEETING. Dublin, Sept. 4-Evening.-A large meeting was held here to-day under the direction of the Referen League of this city. The assemblage was quite orderly, but made loud and prolonged manifestations of sympathy for the Fenian convicts.

A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS. LONDON, Sept. 4-Evening -- A Congress of the leading Democrats of Europe meets in Geneva on the 9th inst. Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Jules Favre, and Garabaldi have signified their intention of being present. The object of the Congress is to make a demonstration in favor of the preservation of peace.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LONDON, Sept. 4-Noon.-Consols for money, 94 13-16; United States Five-Twenty bonds, 732; Illinois Central

Afternoon.-Consols for money 94 13-16; United States Pive-Twenty bonds, 733; Illinois Central Railway shares, 771; Erie Railway shares 451; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated bonds, 23.

Western Consolidated bonds, 23.

Evening.-Consols closed steady at 94 13-16 for money American securities closed at the following rates: United States Five-Twenty bonds weak at 73; Illinois Central Railway shares, 775; Eric Railway shares, 455; Atlantic Frankfort, Sept. 4—Evening.—United States bonds

closed stendy at 77% for the issue of 1862. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4-Noon.-Cotton steady; estimated sales to-day, 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10jd.; Middling Orleans, 10id. Wheat, 13/2 for White California. Corn, 34/6. Barley, 5/. Oats, 3/5. Peas, 41/6. Cheese 49/. Beef, 147/6. Lard, 51/9. Pork, 75/6. Bacon, 43/. Potashes, 31/. Rosin, 7/9 for Common, and 12/ for Medium. Tallow, 44/6. Spirits Turpentine, 29/6. Petroleum— Spirits, 94d., and Refined, 1/5. Cloverseed, 41/.

Afternoon.-The Cotton and Breadstuffs markets without change. In the Provision market Beef has declined to 145/, Pork to 73/, Lard to 51/3, and Cheese has advanced to 49/6. Bacon unchanged. No change has taken place in the Produce market.

Evening. -The Cotton market closed steady, at the following authorized quotations: Middling Uplands, 104d; Middling Orleans, 10jd.; the sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales. Corn, 34/6 per quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 13/2 per cental for California White. Barley, Oats, and Peas steady at last quotations. The Provision market has been irregular. The following are the clesing prices: Beef, 145/, and Pork, 73/ per bbl. Lard, 51/3 per ewt. Bacon, 43/ for Cumberland Cut Middles. Cheese, 49/6 for American. Spirits Turpentine 6d. lower, closing at 29/ per cwt. Rosin steady, at 7/6 for Common Wilmington, and 12/ for Medium American. Petroleum, 94d.

fer Spirits, and 1/5 for Refined. LONDON, Sept. 4-Noon.-No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar. 24/6. Scotch Pig Iron, 53/. Whale Oil, £40. Sperm Oil, £118. Linseed Cakes, £10 5/. Calcutta Linseed, 68/6. Linseed Oil, £39.

Afternoon.-We have no change to report in our man ket since the noon report. Evening.-The markets have closed unchanged from

ANTWERP, Sept. 4-Afternoon.-Petroleum 481 francs for Standard White.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The Royal Mail steamship Persia, Capt. Lott,

Queenstown on the afternoon of August 25, arrived here GREAT BRITAIN. THE TAILORS' STRIKE-HOW THE LAW HAS BEEN

SETTLED - BARON BRAMWELL'S CHARGE -THE SAW-GRINDERS EXCOMMUNICATED-MR. EMERSON'S ADDRESS-THEODORE PARKER IN ENGLAND-END OF THE SEASON-PERSONAL From Our Special Correspondent.

It is clear that the working tailors must abandon the strike, or, if obstinacy prevails against good sense, continue it without any reasonable hope of suc cess. The successive arrests of the Executive Com mittee of the Union and of many individuals engaged in the picketing business, showed that the masters were resolved to rest their case on the law. The conviction of the accused shows that the law is really on the masters' side. With its shelp they are too powerful for the men. The struggle has gone on for months. Eighty-eight of the West End tailors, including all the largest and most fashionable shops in London, were struck against. The time was very favorable to the men, for it was the hight of the London season, when all the shops were in full work. To be obliged to refuse or delay customers might soon be the ruin of a well-established house. But it happened that the case which the men presented did not appeal very strongly to public sympathy. Not long before, they had manded an increase of wages, amounting to 16 per later than the case when the men presented did not appeal very strongly to public sympathy.

cent, and got it. They now required a reconstruc-tion of the time-log, on a basis which would amount to another increase, somewhat greater, I believe, than the last. The masters replied that they were paying all they could afford, and that they could not yield to an arbitrary interference in the method of conducting their business. Whether the former re-ply is true may admit ef doubt. There came out in different newspapers a good deal of correspondence, which seemed to show that over and above the amounts paid by the masters for rent, materials, and labor, was a margin of receipts equal to 100 per cent en the total capital, which represented profits only, and went into the pockets of the masters. No suffi-cient explanation of these figures was ever effered; and went into the pockets of the masters. No sufficient explanation of these figures was ever offered; still, they did not change the opinion of the public that the proceedings of the men were tyrannical, and that their claim, if ever so just, should not be enforced by violence. The picketing system, upon which the strikers relied, has proved their ruin. Public opinion resisted it in a very effectual way, most of the castomers at the principal shops easing the masters along, and submitting to a delay of weeks in the execution of an order. Workingmen came up from the country, women were employed, sewing-machines were used. Society wore its old clothes. Now comes the law, and pronounces de-

sewing-machines were used. Society wore its old clothes. Now comes the law, and pronounces decisively against the men.

There have been three trials at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Baron Bramwell. The Executive Committee of the strikers were atraigned upon an indictment for a misdemeanor, in conspiring to impoverish Henry Poole and others, by restraint upon their trade. That was the technical accusation; their real offense was not so much against the masters, as against their fellow-workmen, whom the Union sought to deter from accepting the work which they were anxions to perform. This is not an attempt to

real offense was not so much against the masters, as against their fellow-workmen, whom the Union sought to deter from accepting the work which they were anxious to perform. This is not an attempt to put an end to strikes by legal process. Nobody denies here, any more than in America, that it is perfectly competent for ten or a thousand men to agree among themselves that they will not work for less than a specified sum, and that they will strike in a body if the wages they demand be not conceded. They may go further. They may endeavor, in a peaceable way, and without threat or intimidation, to dissuade others from working. Baron Bramwell declares that to be the common law of the land, and there is a statute of 1859 which recenacts it. The charge against the strikers is that they resorted to intimidation. Is there any doubt that they did? On the evidence, I see none. Apart from the evidence, the fact has been notorious for some months. The case as it appears in the evidence is, I should say, weaker than the case as it lies in the minds of people generally. But it was stated in evidence that a watch had been established about the shops, that was kept up from early in the morning till five or six at night. In Conduit-st., there were 15 or 20 pickets during the day, and the number increased toward night till it sometimes reached 200. If a man came out of a shop with a bundle, he was hissed, insulted, and followed. Forty or fifty pickets watched Mr. Poole's shop in Savile-row. They sat on his door-steps, smoking pipes, obstructing and annoying customers. "In the evening," says one withess, a pensioned sergeant of police, "the pickets mustered all hands opposite the shops, and would say as each man left work. There he comes, the coward." Is not he a dung? 'That's him.' The men had been afraid to go away by themselves, and he accompanied them for about three-quarters of a mile." The pickets were posted and relieved like a military guard. Women as well as men were followed, and obliged to take refuge in public-houses a

defended the prisoners, came to address the jury, he admitted the facts expressly, saying that "the whole matter for their consideration was what was the true bearing of those facts, and what was the true and right inference to be drawn from them." As to that, Mr. Coleridge could not succeed in persuading the jury that such conductas has been described was inoffensive and justifiable. Sergeant Ballantine, who conducted the prosecution, characterized it, and perhaps not too strongly, as a system of terrorism. The judge spoke very plainly. A man was entitled, said Baron Bramwell, not only to the liberty of his body, but to the liberty of his mind. If the defendants had conspired against liberty of mind and freedom of will, if only to coerce it by some means that was unpleasant and annoying to the mind operated upon, they had violated the law. Probably the doctrine could hardly be stated more strongly than that "If two or more persons conspired by threats, intimidation, or molestation to deter or influence a man in the way in which he should employ his industry, his talents, or his capital, they would be guilty of a criminal offense. If the picketing went no further than to ascertain the names and addresses of the workingmen, and if there were no such abusive language and gestures as had been described in the evidence, still, if that was calenlated to have a deterring effect on the minds of ordinary persons, by exposing them to have their motions watched and to encounter black looks, that would be a thing not permuted by the law of the land." And still more generally it was laid down: "If the jury were satisfied that that system, though not carried beyond watching and observation, was still so serious

SWITZERLAND.

shares, 771; Eric Railway shares, 451; Atlantic and Great

a thing not permitted by the law of the land." And still more generally it was laid down: "If the jury were satisfied that that system, though not carried beyond watching and observation, was still so serious a molestation and obstruction as that it would have an effect upon the minds of the work-people, then they ought to find these three men guilty." Under these instructions there could be but one verdict. The three defendants who had composed the Executive Committee were convicted. Seven others, who were not very strongly implicated by the evidence, were acquitted. It was plain the jury did not desire to give a harsh verdict. The defendants had not been prosecuted vindictively. The counsel for the masters stated very fairly in his opening that there was no wish to proceed any further than was necessary to break up the picketing system: that the Executive Committee of the Workingmen had probably supposed they had the law on their side, and that it was hoped a verdict would settle the matter one way or the other. The jury followed this lead, and brought in a strong recommendation to mercy for the men whom they found guilty. On the following day, fifteen others who had been most prominently concerned in the picketing were tried in the same court, and all but two were convicted. On Friday, one or two exceptional cases were disposed of, and the proceedings closed in a most remarkable way. They closed in a way which is the best evidence of the correctness of the opinion I have expressed above—that the men were not prosecuted vindictively by the masters, but with a purpose to get the rights of the parties settled legally and finally. The sixteen men who had been convicted were brought in for sentence. Those who composed the Executive Committee, and one other who acted with them, have rested under a damaging imputation. At the last term of the court, they had asked for a postponement of their trial, and damaging imputation. At the last term of the court they had asked for a postponement of their trial, and this had been granted, and they had been released

they had asked for a postponement of their trial, and this had been granted, and they had been released on bail, on the pledge that the picketing should be stopped. The picketing had nevertheless gone on. It was shown by their counsel that these men had done their best to stop it, but had been overruled by a majority. Now, not only they, but the Union itself undertook to say that they had become convinced of the illegality of picketing, and that the system should no longer be pursued. Both statements were accepted as true by the counsel for the prosecution. Mr. Baron Bramwell, before delivering judgment, retired to confer with the Recorder. Returning, he addressed the men in a speech filled with expressions of interest and good will—a speech far more creditable to his head and heart, and having more knowledge of the workingman's character than is always heard from the Judge's bench in England or America. One may not agree with its doctrines, but with the tone of it, which is in the circumstances a more important matter, it is impossible to find fault. It was an honest effort to promote good feeling between classes, which maintain at present a hostile attitude toward each other, but whose interests are identical and not antagonistic. He said finally in substance: "You have broken the law; you have done that

maintain at present a hostile attitude toward each other, but whose interests are identical and not antagonistic. He said finally in substance: "You have broken the law; you have done that which I think, as fair men, you ought not to have done. I believe you did it in ignorance of the law, and, although that is legally no excuse, it is a reason why punishment should be light, and I think the right way of dealing with you is to pass no sentence upon you, but to take your admission that what you have done is against the law, and your promise that you will not repeat it." The spirit of the English criminal administration is surely much modified when a Judge can thus address men of the working-class convicted of an offense against their employers and against the public. It is noticeable, too, that the employers did not press for a sentence, and one cannot but hope that a kinder and more reasonable feeling between the masters and men should grow out of the decisions thus arrived at. Nevertheless, a meeting of the General Committee and Shop Delegates of the Tailors' Association, held this morning, has resolved unanimously that the strike shall proceed by all legal means. A sub-committee was appointed to arrange a plan by which such measures may be taken as shall continue the struggle without infringing the law as now ascertained. As for the masters, they have got rid of the picketing: they are said to have plenty of workmen, and it would seem as if they did not very much care whether the strike goes on or is discontinued. In either event, the places of many of the men concerned in it are filled, and cannot be recovered.

It is a satisfaction to be able to add that the organized trades of Sheffield repudiate all sympathy with the Saw-Grinders' Union in its shocking declarations of fellowship with the assassins Broadhead and Crookes. The General Executive Committee at Sheffield on Wednesday passed a resolution that the Saw-Grinders had made themselves accompliees in murder, and that not it the head and chemselves accom which sailed from Liverpool at 2 p. m. on the 24th, and

of fellowship with the Crookes. The General Executive Committee at Sherfield on Wednesday passed a resolution that the Saw-Grinders had made themselves accomplices in murder, and that until they had purged themselves from such abominable practices reported of them, and give a guarantee against their renewal, the Organized Trades would have nothing to do with the Saw-Grinders in any way. This is practically an excommunication, and is to hold good till the Saw-Grinders

see fit to expel Broadhead. The man has heretofore kept a public house, and since his confessions of murder, has had a great increase of custom. To one part of the Sheffield populace he was a sort of heromartyr. His license having expired, the magistrates have refused to renew it, and a solicitor, who rejoices in the name of Sugg, appeals from the magistrates decision. Broadhead seems to be well defended in this world, and as for the next, did not the Rev. Mr. Stainton intercede with his employers that they should not discharge him, but "give him another chance?" Mr. Stainton, having done thus much, can hardly refuse to stick by his client in the judgment hereafter. hereafter.
Mr. Emerson's address at Harvard Commencement

hereafter.

Mr. Emerson's address at Harvard Commencement attracts from the English press a little of the attention which it deserves. Extracts from it have been reprinted here and there, and The London Review of to-day discusses it in an article which does not wholly lack a just appreciation of its merits, and of Emerson's position in literature. It is the hopefulness of this address which The Review deems its most striking characteristic, and a characteristic as well of the present American generation, now that it has got its war fought and its nationality established. In this view, Emerson is no longer the lonely philosopher or the prophet of an impossible future, but has become a Representative Man. "He sees in the political changes which have passed upon America the advance of a new earth in response to a new heaven of ideas, and represents the particular epoch as well as the general character of its people. As Wordsworth believed in Nature, Emerson believes in Man." Quoting two of the most impressive passages in the address, The Review says: "Such words of cheer, mingled with wise advice, were among the happiest of the omens under which the young men of Cambridge assembled on the occasion of their utterance, and they may fairly claim it as a sign of their high calling that such a man is their chosen and appropriate counselor." This is from one of the soberest of English periodicals, one which represents commonly the average of liberal conversation, both in literature and in politics. It is a cheering sign when such a journal has got so far on its way to a just recognition of the first of American thinkers.

In the last number of The Fortnightly, Mr. Conway

thinkers.
In the last number of The Fortnightly, Mr. Conway In the last number of The Fortnightly, Mr. Conway has an article on Theodore Parker, full of interest, but which is, of course, to be accepted as an American, not an English, estimate. The article has, however, attracted the attention of The Pall Mall Gazette, the most scholarly of daily papers in England, and a paper which is far from sympathizing with radicalism in theology. Of Parker it says, that while most American literature draws its whole life from England, Parker was a new and original type, that "his word has the force, the exuberant hope, the boldness, the expansiveness of America herself. Daring to be himself, to be open to the influences around him, and to touch life with courage and frankness, he often reaches a strain of genuine strength, himself, to be open to the influences around him, and to touch life with courage and frankness, he often reaches a strain of genuine strength, genuine eloquence. . . Probably Mr. Conway is right in thinking that this apparition will greatly sway the development of religion in America, and that Theodore Parker has founded a 'Study of the American Church.' The sincerity and nobleness of his life and character, joined to the originality, insight, and eloquence of his teaching, are well fitted to make of Parker such a founder." There is criticism in the review as well as praise-criticism founded on "inadequacy" and other charges, and denying to Parker full rank as a leader of European or other thought. But I, of course, quote The Pall Mall, as I quoted above The Review on Emerson, for the sake of showing the advance of English orthodox opinion, and that is shown well by this concluding sentence of the article:

"Short of this claim (the claim of leadership of the first order), which is apt to be set up and allowed far too easily. Theodore Parker has a right to our warm and unstinted respect and admiration. The questions which he says the controlling men of the principal churches of Boston never ask about a minister—'Is the man able thas he talents large enough, and genius for religion! has he courage, justice, wisdom, love, and religion enough to make us better men, the church better, the city a better town, and the nation a better state!'—'Is the man able town, and the nation a better state!'—'Is the increase, use to be anywered, if asked about Theodore Parker, with a cordial and admiring 'Yes!'"

The ditting from London goes on apace, and the town has reached that condition which it is the fashion to describe as empty. The prorogation of Parliament has let loose the last of those great ones of the earth who make it an article of their religion that to live in London after July is impossible. Fashion whirled away before Parliament, whirled into the country, into Scotland, to do battle with grouse and salmon; whirl

whirled away before Parliament, whirled into the country, into Scotland, to do battle with grouse and salmon; whirled across the Channel to Switzerland, to German Spas, to Paris, To the latter for a brief look at the Exposition only, for your well-regulated English mind persuades itself that it detests Paris. A most excellent, good friend of mine, liberal to the back-bone on most matters, declared in all solemnity that he once was obliged by business to stay in Paris ten days, and that he certainly should have hauged himself but for the annoyance it might have occasioned his wife at home. Polities have followed fashion. The Queen's Speech chants the Nunc Dimittis for overworked leaders of the Government and of Omesition—not less for that faithful phalanx. sition-not less for that faithful phalanx, whose pattern may be found it in a recorded that his invariable rule was never to be present at a debate nor absent at a division: and that he had only once in his long political life, ventured to vote according to his conscience, and he found on that occasion be in his long political life, ventured to vote according to his conscience, and he found on that occasion he had voted wrong. But the leaders and the led are alike released. Lord Derby is gone to his ancestral seat in Knowsley. Mr. Gladstone is in Wales. Mr. Bright is salmon-fishing in Scotland. A trip to America, even, is not beyond the limits of a vacation in those days, and I dare say you have newspapers which chroniele the movements of Lord-Amberley with as much fidelity as The Morning Post itself describes Her Majesty's journey to Scotland, or as the other papers, which telegraph this morning the immense fact that the Princess Louise drove into the village of Kelso to make some purchases from the local shopkeepers. Of the visitors already among you, Lord Morley is known to me by report as a scholar and rising politician, and one of the very best representatives of his order. You have also Mr. Macmillan, one of the great London publishers. Publisher, likewise, to the University of Oxford, and America.

G. W. S.

Mr. Beales, President of the League, made a speech at meeting held on the City Road on the 22d ult., in which he said the objects of the League were registered and residential manhood suffrage and the ballot, and they must see how the new bill worked before they came to the conclusion that it approached closely to Manhood

Suffrage.

"All is not gold that glitters," and he must have sor strong proof that a household occupation franchise, wis a twelvemonth's residence and the payment of the furates, was not a disfranchising instead of an enfranch a twelvemonth's residence and the payment of the full rates, was not a disfranchising instead of an enfranchising measure, before he was convinced to the contrary. The work of the League would not be done until they saw their way a little more clearly through the working of the new bill. It would not be done until they had the ballot, the only real protection against intimidation, bribery, and corruption, which had been a shame and disgrace to the country. In the Queen's speech, delivered yesterday, her Malesty was made to say she hoped the large number of her subjects—he did not like the word "subjects"—now admitted to the franchise, would by the discharge of the duties devolving upon them justify the confidence reposed in them by Parliament. Without stopping to weigh these expressions, the tone and spirit of which he did not admire, he might jobs in the expression of that hope; but they might go a little further, and express an earnest hope that every person to whom that speech was addressed, both peers and commoners, and all that class, would, by their loyalty to their Queen, and regard for the honor and character of their country, and by a wholesome and safe regard for their own honor and character, be influenced, after hearing that speech, to abstain in future from seeking to obstruct and interfere with the honest and independent exercise by the new electors of the elective franchise.

GEORGE FEABODY.

GEORGE PEABODY. The Committee of the London Working Classes Exhi presented the prizes on the eve of his departure for America, have recently presented Mr. Peabody with an address on vellum, elaborately illuminated in gold and colors. Two fac similes in gold of the medal awarded to the successful competitors at the exhibition are introduced at the feet. The vellum is surrounded by a richly gilt metal mount, engraved and pierced. The whole is laid upon a ground of purple velvet, and nearly framed in gold. The inscription is as follows: "Presented to Geo. Peabody, esq., by the exhibitors of the City of London Working Classes Industrial Exhibition, as a mark of their high esteem and gratitude, and as a memento of his having presented the awards to the successful exhibitors at the Gulldhall, on the 17th of April, 1866. Signed by the Committee on behalf the exhibitors." Here follows the names. The presentation took place at the Gulldhall coffee House, and Mr. Peabody was accompanied by Sir Benj. Philipps, ex-Lord Mayor, and Mr. Deputy Charles Reed. After the Committee had been introduced to Mr. Peabody by Sir Benj. Philipps, the Chairman read the following address:

To Geomac Pranory, esq.

To Sirk: In presenting this testimonial to you, on behalf of the exhibitions at the late City of London Exhibition. I bition, to the successful exhibitors in which Mr. Peabody

Peabody by Sir Benj. Philipps, the Chairman read the following address:
To George Pramon, esq.
To George Pramon, esq.
To Sence Pramon, esq.
To Sir: In presenting this testimonial to you, on behalf of the exhibitors at the late City of London Exhibition. I think it necessary to give you some account of its origin and completion. After you left the Galidhail, on the day of the closing of the Exhibition, the exhibitors held a meeting to consider the propriety of presenting you with a suitable memento, that would be acceptable to you as an expression of their gratitude for your kindness in an expression of their gratitude for your kindness in coming among them to distribute the awards of the Exhibition, and also to convey to you their esteem in a way most acceptable to you and suitable as from them. Therefore, at the meeting it was unantmonsly resolved that a testimonial, of the character of the one before you, should be subscribed for and presented to you, and a committee of exhibitors be formed to carry out that object. It has been subscribed for by a large number of the chibitors, and I hope it will be received by you as a genuine expression of the personal admiration and gratitude for the benefits conferred by you upon the working men of this metropolis."

Mr. Peabody said he had anticipated much of what he

might say, in a letter which he had forwarded to the Secretary from Dublin. That letter was as follows:

"BIRLY I have received with much gratitude your letter dated the 24th ult., expressing a wish, on the part of the Committee of the Working Class Exhibitors of the late City of London Exhibition, that I would accept a copy of the medal distributed to the successful competitors in the Guidhall. I shall feel much honored by the gift, and the value of the memento will be much enhanced by the spontaneous kindness which prompts the donation. It is my intention to come to London in the course of next week, and it will then afford me great pleasure to receive the Committee you propose. I consider it a great honor to have been selected, on the eve of my departure for America, as the distributor of your award medals, and the perfect success of the Exhibition which you presented to the public in the Guidhall gave me much satisfaction. That you should now, on my return to England, present me with this medal as a memento of that celebration in which I took part, is an additional and unexpected honor. I accept it in proof of your belief in my earnest desire for the true prosperity of the class to which you most worthily belong, and I can only express my hope that with advancing power in this great commonweaith, the industrial classes may advance in moral and religious qualities, which constitute the glory and the greatness of the British people. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant.

"Mr. Peabody said he had not much to add to that, beyond expressing again his sense of the honor which the workingmen of London had done him. In his native town in America there was preparing an Institution in which would be collected the various gifts and testimonials which he had received, and of which he was so proud. There would be the Queen's portrait, the Queen's letter, the gold box in which the freedom of the City of London had been conveyed to him, the gold medal which he had that day received. That gift with the others wo

The following is an]intelligible account from another point of view.

Gen. Contreras entered Catalonia from France with a handful of armed men, and was joined at the frontier by the greater part of a company of Castom-House guard it. So far as is known his force does not exceed a few hundred men. Gen. Pierrad crossed into Arragon at or near the pass of Canfranc, and was joined by from 400 to 600 frontier troops. He is said to have in all about 1,000 armed followers. At the same time one Lagonero, better known as a politician than as a military man, suddenly appeared near Tarragona, railied around him some hundred armed peasants and others, and had an encounter with the garrison of Reus, which issued forth, about five companies strong, to attack him. The end of the affair was that the troops retired. On learning the appearance of armed bands in the province there was great excitement in Barcelona and elsewhere, and the inhabitants of Sabadell. Tarrasa, and other principal manufacturing towns rose in open insurrection Thereupon Gen. Pezuela, who commands at Barcelona, sent out his whole garrison to those disaffected places, retaining only 13 companies to hold Monjuich and the two other forts. He did not fear that the insurgents would venture to attack his fortifications, by the batteries in which and by the threat of bombardment he was able to keep the city in check. A letter on the 21st, from Bayonne, says that six persons out of 27 who had pronounced at Castellon de la Plana, have been shot at Valencia; that Narvaez is determined to give no quarter, and that if Prim is taken he will assuredly be shot. "If the insurrection succeeds," the letter adds. "the fall of the Queen is certain. At Biarritz are Gen. O'Donnell and his brothef, Gen. Henry O'Donnell, Marshai Serrano, Bermudez de Castro, Gens. Ulloa and Cordova, Count Belasconin (son of the Gen. Léon, who was shot in

Luncheon was then served, Mr. Peabody's health being roposed by the ex-Lord Mayor and drank with great en-

THE SEARCH FOR DR. LIVINGSTONE. We understand that, on July 15, her Majesty's ship Petrel received on board at the Cape the expedition, unsearch for Dr. Livingstone or his remains, and that the ship was to sail on the evening of the same the various mouth of the Zambest. On arriving there the various sections of the steel boat, especially built at Chatham for the use of the expedition, will be put together, and the party will proceed up the river to the Shire, and thence as far as the Murchison Falls, where the boat must be taken to pieces again and carried some 30 or 40 miles over land. There will then be a run across the Lake Nyassa, within so miles of the northern end of which is the spot where Dr. Livingstone is alleged to have been murdered. [Pall Mall Gazette.] ship was to sail on the evening of the same day for the mouth of the Zambesi. On arriving there the various

> SPAIN. THE INSURRECTION.

The Spanish Government succeeds in keeping within its own control most of the news relating to the movement in the insurgent districts. A number of official dispatches and documents are published, telling one side of the story. Letters to Paris and other papers are held have been published in the newspapers, and the private reports which have reached individuals, though fragmenback at Madrid and on the frontier. The telegraph is, of course, wholly in the hands of the Government, and gives only such news as the Government chooses. But beyond doubt the insurrection has more importance than was at first ascribed to it. The province of Catalonia, of

reports which have reached individuals, though fragmentary and incomplete, have conveyed enough information about the treatment to which the Empress was submitted at Miramar to arouse the greatest uneasmess in the minds of English allemist physicians. Solitude, silence, and gloom of every kind seemed to have been her surroundings; while there was too much reason to believe that an absolute system of court etiquette was permitted to interfere with those vigorous measures which must be taken with the melancholic insane in order to insure their being properly supported with the sustaining nutriment that is indispensable for the reparation of the exhausted nervous system. The fact that a priest was one of the guardians appointed to regulate the control of the unhappy patient was ominously suggestive of those dark days of lunacy treatment which in this country are happily now only a tradition of the past—days when it was thought much more important for the attendants of the insane to have right theological and metaphysical views about the nature of the mind, than to have any special knowledge of bedily diseases. In Dr. Bulkens we are certain that the Empress will find a medical adviser whose system is the very reverse of all this. Pure fresh air, pleasant converse with friends, and other modes of employing the mind, a generous nutrition, kindly but firmly enforced—such are the remedies which we may be sure the illustrious patient will now receive. [Lancet. which Barcelona is the capital, was first put in a state of siege. The Barcelona Journal contains an order of the 19th August, appointing six military commandants for the districts into which the city is divided. Other parts of the Peninsula are equally disordered. Telegrams arrive from various points, announcing disturbances, but ach declaring that all the rest of Spain is perfectly tranouil. Taken together they show that a great extent of country has been covered by the operations of the insur

gents.

The Patric (Paris, Aug. 21) publishes a telegram from Madrid, stating that two bands of insurgents, each about 250 strong, had appeared in Arragon, and that more than 160 carbineers had described their regiments. In Catalonia there were three bands of about the same force. The Patric, however, adds that this insurrectionary attempt had been finally crushed.

The Figure publishes a letter from Toulouse of the 19th inst., giving details of the different movements in Catalonia. In reference to Gen. Frim the reports are contradictory, one account stating that he is already master of Carthagena, and the other that he marched on the 16th inst. on Barcelona with 1,000 carbineers and 2,000 cavalry. Telegrams of the same date were sent from Madrid, as follows:

Intelligence of a reassuring character has been re-ceived here from Catalonia and Arragon. The armed bands which made their appearance in those Provinces had offered no resistance to the troops and had dispersed. Throughout the rest of the Peninsula perfect tranquility

But from Perpignan, in the Pyrences, came this dis-

The expulsion of the Liberals from Barcelona continues, the number of those expelled having now reached 500, among whom are several French subjects, who received orders to leave Catalonia within 24 hours, on pain of transportation to Fernando Po.

Partisans of the insurrection increase under the command of Cotteras, and are connived at by the inhabitants. The manufactories are closed and business is suspended. On the following day came another telegram from

Madrid, thus: The official reports from Catalonia announce that the insurrectionary bands in that province had been beaten and dispersed, many prisoners being made. Other insurgents had availed themselves of the annesty which had been offered. The band under Centrerss had been beaten in the Province of Lerida, and Contrerss himself, with the rest of his partisans, was endeavoring to gain the frontier. The insurrection in Catalonia was considered to be suppressed. In the Province of Valencia Castellon's band had been beaten and dispersed. The except Pirrad had committed great excesses in Arragon during his retreat to the French frontier. The rest of the peninsula was tranquil. None of the soldiers had joined the movement.

what is described as "reassuring intelligence." The in-telligence itself was not communicated to the outside world, but in place of it the ominous announcement that the military authorities in Madrid have published this morning an edict proclaiming a state of siege in Castile.

A further telegram, same date, from Bayonne, conveys in respect to Madrid, the assurance that "no insurrec in respect to Madrid, the assurance that no insurec-tionary movement has been made either in the city or its environs. Five regiments of infantry and three squad-rons of cavalry have been sent from Madrid to Catalonia and Arragon. A rumor is current that Gen. Prim has arrived in Catalonia." The latter rumor was certainly untrue, Gen. Frim being safe in Belgium, and having de-clared he would not return to Spain till some fortress was in possession of the revolutionary party.

will in no way lead to an aggressive policy."

OTHER PETAILS OF THE VISIT.

The Moniture du Soir says:

"The language of the two Sovereigns toward cach other has been most affectionate, and their interviews have been of a particularly intimate and cordial nature. Public opinion in Austria has been touched by the delicate and noble thought which prompted the journey, and has rightly seen in it not only homage paid to the memory of a Prince who was an object of regret to the whole world, but also a proof of the high esteem and friendship existing between the two monarchs, of which they have given evidence."

Large numbers of Orders have been conferred upon the members of both suites. On the 23d of August, one more telegram of the "rea suring" sort was received in London, stating that "the insurgents in Catalonia and Arragon have been beaten in several encounters. The loyal attitude of the army has essentially contributed to this result, and confidence has now been reestablished." members of both suites.

DEFARTURE OF NAFOLEON.

On the 23d the French and Austrian Sovereigns, accompanied by Prince Metternich, the Duke de Gramont, Baron Beust, and Counts Taafe, Andrassy, and Festetics, proceeded to the Salzburg Railway station at 8 o'clock, where their Majesties took leave of each other in the most cordial manner. The Emperor and Empress of the French slept that night at Strasbourg.

The Emperor Napoleon, on passing through Munich, raised the Bavarian Gen. Hohenhausen, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, to the rank of officer of the order, remarking at the same time that the Bavarian army had always fought valiantly.

The New Free Press, Vienna, 24th Aug., states that the Emperor Napoleon has offered his good offices to Austria, as regards recommending the Papal Government to consent to the proposed revision of the Concordat.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AT AUGSBURG.

And again from Perpignan the following: And again from Perpignan the following:

An engagement has taken place near Costonges between the Spanish troops and the insurgents under Roger Briz and Gen. Pierrad, in which the latter were defeated, and cut to pieces, only the leader and about 30 of the men succeeding in escaping across the French frontier. On entering French territory, they were arrested by the French authorities, and conducted to the citadel of Perpignan.

Pursuing the lead of the Spanish official papers, the Paris Moniteur on the 23d declared that "the insurrectionary bands in Catalonia and Arragon have been everywhere dispersed, without offering any serious resistance. The Spanish Government does not appear to have any fears as to the issue of the movement, which it looks upon as suppressed."

Up to the afternoon of Aug. 24 no later news than that above given had been received in London. Some details,

Up to the afternoon of Aug. 24 no later news than that above given had been received in London. Some details, consisting mainly of official documents, had been given to the public, under date of Madrid, Aug. 20.

The following is an extract from the dispatches published by the Captain-General of Catalonia relative to the insurrectionary movement in that province:

"The small bands of insurgents in the country district of Tarragona are being actively pursued, and they have already sustained some deteats. The band under Escoda surprised and captured three carbineers at Villanueva. One of them afterward succeeding in regaining possession of his rife by main strength, he joined a sergeant and four carabineers at a guard house, whence they opened a sharp fusilade upon Escoda's band, and kept it in check until the arrival of a company of the Savoy regiment, which had been conveyed to Villanueva by the steamer Leon. At Salien, on the road to Reus, a company of the Toledo regiment came upon a band of 46 men from Reus; two of these were killed, and ten wounded, the remainder throwing down their arms, which were of a very inferior character, and dispersing. A company of the Luchana Regiment, in the Sorra du Can Torres de Prudalla, fell in with another band of insurgents, two of whom were made prisoners and the others dispersed. They are being very actively pursued. The insurgents cannot hold their ground before the Queen's dispersed. They are being very actively pursued. The insurgents cannot hold their ground before the Queen's dispersed. They are being very actively pursued. The insurgents cannot hold their ground before the Queen's dispersed. They are being very actively pursued the front he down the frantry detachment has beaten a band of msurgents in the fantry detachment has beaten a band of msurgents in the fantry detachment has beaten a band of msurgents in the fantry detachment has beaten a band of msurgents in the fantry detachment has beaten a band of msurgents in the fantry detachment has beaten a band of msu

THE INSURRECTION AS SEEN IN PARIS. The Epoque, which affects to have very special informa ion from Spain, and was in point of fact the first journal o publish several things about the insurrection which turned out to be true, says, August 22:

"The leaders of the revolution have formed a provisional government, which will be proclaimed as soon as any great town shall be in their power. The movement has not elackened, still less are the insurgents dispersed,

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

as telegrams from a suspicious source assert. What is called a dispersion of the insurgents is in most cases but a maneuver to deceive the Queen's troops. The Correspondencia of August 17 announces that five Colonels, four Lieutenant-Colonels, ten Majors, 19 Captains, and a considerable number of Lieutenants and sub-Lieutenants, have been suspended. The deputation from the Brazanza or unionsist committee was to leave Madrid to-day for Lisbon. It is affirmed, but we state this under the most express reserve, that the French and English Governments, having been sounded by the leaders of the movement, have declared that they will in no way interfere with a political affair which regards the interior of Spain exclusively. France merely reserves the right of watching the frontiers with a view to the preservation of order and the maintenance of her friendly relations with the Spanish Government. Far from having 'fled,' as reported. Gen. Contrerns has recruited many followers. Gen. Millan de Besse is now at the head of the regalar troops which have joined the insurrection. We are informed that the Government has proclaimed all Spain in a state of siege."

On the other hand the Pays and Patric confidently assert that the insurrection is all over, and that the leaders have described the poor fellows they deceived.

A Bayonne letter of August 21, says that Narvaez is determined to give no quarter, and that if he gets hold of Prim he will certainly shoot him. hands. Then Napoicon approached the Empress Eliza-beth and kissed her hand; Francis Joseph doing the same to the Empress Eugeme. The two Emperors passed in front of the chasseurs, while the band played 'Partant pour la Serie.'"

CUBA.

THE MILITARY EXECUTIONS-DISTURBANCES IN

HAVANA, Aug. 31.-Gen. Monzano has issued a proclamation to the army, in which he refers to the late executions of soldiers-three in one week-and deprecates the causes for such rigorous application of the military code. He expresses the hope that the soldiers will herecode. He expresses the hope that the soldiers will hereafter seek death on the field, fighting for their Queen and
country, rather than at the hand of the executioner.

The remains of Mr. Roe, telegraph operator at the
Chorrera, have been embained by Dr. Galvez, and will
be taken home to England.

The merchants of Cardenas have decided to charge their
correspondents abroad the one quarter per cent on all
mercantile transactions, as adopted by the Board of Trade
of this city.

mercantile transactions, as adopted by the Board of Trade of this city.

A report has reached me from the middle counties of the island that some of the contribution or tax collectors have met with personal violence in the discharge of their duties. One man had the whole package of schedules taken from his person, and burned in his presence. He was then warned not to appear again on the premises, under the penalty of a severe beating. A couple of mounted policemen will accompany the collectors for the fulture.

future.

Quite a bloody affray occurred yesterday on Calle
Lagunas. A negro (slave) was seen by the night watchman, and ordered to give himself up, when he stabbed
the officer severely. The negro, refusing to surrender,

PORTO RICO.

MORE SPANISH TROOPS ARRIVED.

HAVANA, Aug. 31.-Advices from Porto Rico show that in addition to the reinforcements lately sent from Spain the ever watchful Government had also forwarded to the island a suitable stock of heavy materials warded to the island a suitable stock of heavy materials of war to provide for eventualities. Experiments had been made inside the harbor of the capital with a new alarm buoy provided with a bell, the sound of which could be heard at a considerable distance. It had been placed abreast the Moro at the entrance of the harbor, and others would soon be ready to be placed on the shoals. The Spanish ship España had arrived from Malaga in a very crippled condition, having encountered a severe gale when about 300 miles off the coast. The foremast had to be cut away and a part of the cargo thrown overboard to save the ship.

A new journal had been started devoted to commerce literature and politics.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

VIRGINIA. REPUBLICAN MEETING IN NORFOLK. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 2.-The colored

politician, the Rev. Jas. V. Givens, a native of Charleston, S. C., delegated by the Republican Executive Committee of Congress to canvass the Southern States, addressed quite a large meeting, principally composed of colored persons, in front of the City Hall, in Norloik, on Saturday afternoon. The speaker said that the success of the North in the war was in a great measure due to the colored troops, though great opposition to their enlistment had been made by many of the Northern States, particularly by New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. In regard to negro suffrage, he thought an uneducated, ignorant white man was not more entitled to vote than an uneducated, ignorant colored man, He saw no reason why the colored man should not hold office, or go to Congress, if qualified. The speaker was frequently interrupted by appliance.

> NORTH CAROLINA. THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

RALLIGH, N. C., Sept. 4.-The Republican State Convention assembled here to-day. Sixty-six Counties are represented, several of them by proxy. The proceedings were harmonious. A permanent organization was effected, and Gen. Joseph C. Abbott was elected President. Gen. Alfred Dockery, and the Hon. Robert P. Dick are among the Vice-Presidents. A Committee to draw a platform was selected. A mass meeting is to be held to-night.

LOUISIANA.

THE SCHOOL TROUBLES IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—The school imbroglio is coming to a focus. The schools open on Monday, the day specified by law, under the auspices of the old Board from action by a writ of our warrante, returnable on the 9th of September before Judge Duplantier. The Council last night adopted a resolution suspending the schools until the 1st of October, owing to the epidemic. The resolution amounts to nothing, legally, as the Board of resolution amounts to nothing, legally, as the Board of School Directors exercise the authority under the State laws. The Republican suggests the cutting off the sup-plies to the schools as the means of overcoming the diffi-

GEORGIA.

NO NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSED BY GEN. POPE. AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 4.-It is not true, as tated in some Northern papers, that Gen. Pope has sup

pressed The Albany News. It is also denied that private instructions have been issued forbidding freedmen from

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 4 .- The Merchants' Exchange was organized to-day. Wm. Wadley, President of the Central Railroad, was chosen President, pro tem.

THE CONSERVATIVE STATE CONVENTION. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 4.-The Conservativo State Convention met to-day. Thirteen out of 62 counties are represented. There is considerable enthusiasm manifested. Eighty-seven delegates are present. of whom 20 are colored. A platform will be reported to

GOOD TEMPLARS.

SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHU-

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 4 .- The semi-annual session of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts Good Templars was held in this city to-day. The Order was reported to be in a prosperous condition, having 267 reported to be in a presperous condition, having 20 lodges, with a membership of about 28,000. A large amount of money was appropriated to be placed in the hands of the committees of 15 from the different temperance organizations for the Fall campaign. A public meeting was held in the City Hall this evening, and was addressed by Senator Wilson, President Miner of Tufts Cellege, the Rev. Edwin Thompson, and others.

IN EAST GREENWICH, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 4.-A fire in East Greenwich destroyed the Planing works of Robert H. Champlain, the dwelling-house of Rebecca Reynolds, the store of Soloman Champlain, and a large amount of LARGE FIRE IN OSWEGO.

Carge fire in oswego.

Oswego, Sept. 4.—A very destructive fire occurred in this city early this morning. A brick block of three story buildings on West First st. were bursed. They were owned and occupied as follows: Mack & Gilchrist, grocers, building and stock valued at \$22,000, loss \$23,000, insurance. \$1,500; Dunn & Cummings, grocers and flour dealers, building and goods valued at \$22,000, loss \$20,000, insurance \$15,000; Building, owned by A. B. Merriam, loss \$5,000, insurance \$5,000. The building was stored with hardware goods, owned by G. Kenyon & Smith; their loss is \$15,000, no insurance. The walls of the burning buildings in falling crushed two smaller buildings occupied as grocery stores. They were completely demolished.

FLOURING MILL BURNED IN COLORADO. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—The flouring mill of somax, Palmer & Co. at Golden City, Colorado, one of the largest in the Territory, was recently destroyed by fire. The loss is \$20,000; no insurance. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ELIZABETH.

At about four o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. A. Lum's sash and blind factory, situated on Grandst., Elizabeth, near the New-Jersey Central Railroad depot was destroyed by fire. Messrs. Mulford & Reed's lumber yard, which adjoined Mr. Lum's buildings, was also destroyed. Loss about \$20,000, partly covered by IN JERSEY CITY.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred at the box factory of Henry Wild, No. 71 North First 1. It was discovered and extinguished before any serious damage had been done.

THREE CHILDREN KILLED BY A RAILROAD Boston, Sept. 4.-Three children, under ten

years of age, named Margaret Durgan, Mary Ann Near-don, and Alice Martin were killed yesterday afternoon near Neponset, while attempting to run acress the track of the Old Colony Railroad in front of an approaching